CALIFORNIA DIVISION OF MINES AND GEOLOGY

Supplement to

Fault Evaluation Report FER-60

Two additional theses have been received since the original FER on the Clearwater fault was completed.

Pfaffman's (1941) trace of the Clearwater fault agrees with most of the other authors, except that he maps an older trace of the fault which trends southwest, south of Ruby Canyon, forming a lobate trace in plain view. Pfaffman (p. 26-27, 40) states that later faulting through Ruby Canyon has created a nearly straight trace -- this fault description corresponds to the trace as others have mapped the fault (see plates in original FER and in Pfaffman), however, Pfaffman does not show any such trace on his map.

Stanley (1967, p. 44-45), although he concludes, as Crowell (1968, p. 324) noted, that most of the movement along the Clearwater fault was pre-Pliocene, also stated that the fault has been active during the Quaternary. He stated that terrace deposits (he feels certain these are stream terraces) were cut at three localities (not noted on his map) in Ruby and Clearwater Canyon; however, the terrace deposits in Boquet Canyon and Leona Valley "overlie the fault zone with no apparent offset" (p. 44, 65). Stanley (p. 65) also noted that west of Ruby Canyon the fault is overlapped by a Pliocene unit. He, therefore, concluded that only the central part of the fault has been active during the Quaternary.

Thus, this data would tend to support the evidence cited in FER-60, and coincides closely with the air photo data.

FER 60
SUPPL.

(Note: No changes in the FER conclusions and recommendations are made. This supplement is only for information, completing the literature survey.)

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November 23, 1977

ADDITIONAL REFERENCE

Plaffman, G.A., 1941, The geology of the Martinez Formation of the Tejon and Elizabeth Lake Quadrangles, California: Unpublished M.S. thesis, University of Southern California, 52p., map scale 1:24,000.

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